

## ron County Register

By ELI D. AKE.

BONTON. : : : MISSOURI.

The envelope was invented in 1683 and was in disfavor for a long time.

The average elevator in a large office building travels about 20 miles an hour.

An effort is being made in England to foster the tobacco-growing industry of Scotland.

Mr. Jack Bins is of the real stuff of which heroes are made. He refuses to go on the stage.

Right here it seems appropriate to mention as an interesting fact that this country consumed \$14,000,000 worth of peanuts last year.

Paderewski, while performing in New York, split the nail on one of his fingers. Our dispatch does not say what happened to the piano.

It is no mere play upon words to remark that the congressional spoliemen are spoiling for a fight and that the odds are on the despoiler.

Again we are reminded that money does not have a loud voice, but that it is a very penetrating voice and carries even to the fortified places.

The American battleships have made a record in their long voyage which will always be an interesting feature in the world's naval history.

"War is knocking at our doors," says Congressman Hobson. Gertrude, please go to the door and tell War that we are not at home.—Cleveland Leader.

Now comes the word that the "pneumatic pompadour" is to take the place of the old-fashioned "rat." Thus suggests a use for old automobile tires.

England has been roused to a fine pitch of military enthusiasm by a thrilling play. It is not, however, anything with soul kisses or Salome dances in it.

French scientists say that the earth's crust is hardening, and amateur gardeners who will begin their spring digging soon will no doubt agree with them.

Only about 50 per cent. of the people who die in New York die natural deaths, which is not astonishing, considering that only about one per cent. of them live naturally.

In 1907 Great Britain furnished 30,000 bicycles to Japan, and in addition \$270,000 worth of parts, while the United States furnished 3,218 bicycles and \$178,000 worth of parts.

Because of the fight and resultant damage attending the last University of Pennsylvania underclass dinner the freshmen have found it almost impossible to get a hotel to supply their dinner.

It is said that women and children are braver than men in an earthquake. Possibly the weaker members of the family are used to having father come home and tear the house down over their heads.

Our thoughtful and benevolent congressmen, says the Chicago Daily News, are now engaged in the great work of distributing garden seeds among such of their fellow citizens as have either gardens or votes.

The Michiganian, the college annual at the University of Michigan, has asked students with cameras to chase up the members of the senior classes to get photographs of the 1909 folks without their knowing they are being taken.

Apparently the milk producers have not been discouraged in their efforts to change the milk standard, even though the agitation of the subject had an effect to reduce the consumption of milk by several millions of gallons last year. Looking at it from a purely financial standpoint, does it pay?

The spoils system impels men to make all they can within a limited time. The merit system admonishes them to play fair and so hold their jobs without reference to political interference. One tempts a man to graft while he has the chance. The other prompts him to so conduct himself as to retain a good thing. This waives moral considerations—but so do many politicians.

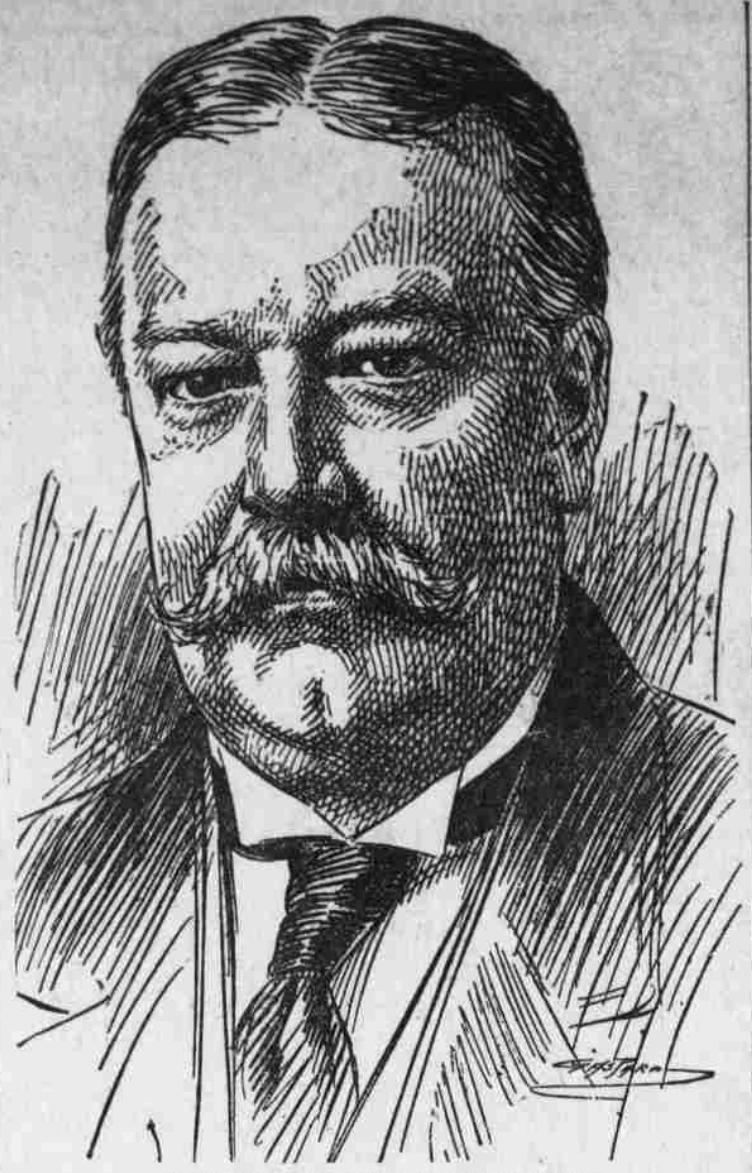
Speaking by the card, Mr. Rockefeller's latest gift of a million to Chicago university brings the total of his contributions to the funds of that institution up to \$24,375,365. Gifts from other sources foot up \$7,128,484, making a total of \$31,503,849. Of this amount about \$5,000,000 have been used for current expenses, leaving a balance of \$26,503,849 as its present productive endowment. A handsome showing, remarks the Boston Herald, for a university less than 20 years old.

"A man's a fool if he believes everything his wife tells him," says the Philosopher of Polly, "but he's a bigger fool if he doesn't pretend he doesn't."

Little Rollis, four years old, came to the table, where we had tomato soup, of which he is very fond. Being very hungry, he could not wait for it to cool, but hastily ate two or three spoonfuls; then, laying down his spoon, he exclaimed: "My goodness! that soup is so hot it makes sparks all down me."—Delineator.

Earthquakes seem to be wandering around the world in a happy-go-lucky manner as if they had gotten out of their subterranean prisons and cannot get back.

Isaac Charles Johnson, the inventor of Portland cement, is still living in Gravesend, Eng., and active at the age of 98. He was born in the year 1810, when George III. was king and Jefferson was president, and when Napoleon was at the zenith of his power. Mr. Johnson won an education under Mr. Hamilton, as his parents were poor.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

## OATH ADMINISTERED IN SENATE CHAMBER

Sunlight Breaks Through Storm Clouds as Taft Enters White House After Inaugural Ceremony

## THOUSANDS PASS IN REVIEW IN SLUSHY STREETS

Blizzard Precludes Ceremonies on Plaza and Inauguration is Like Thomas Jefferson's Induction Into Office in 1805. Filipino Band There.

Washington.—William Howard Taft is in the White House and James S. Sherman is vice-president of the United States, but Washington weather was the one dominant, overpowering feature of inauguration day.

The great ceremony, to see which 200,000 people had come to the capital, was utterly ruined by the terrific snow storm which raged all night, filling the grand stands and turning the streets and squares about the capital into an icy morass six inches deep in half-frozen slush.

Instead of kissing the Bible under the open skies in the presence of a vast gathering of his fellow-countrymen, President Taft took the oath in the senate chamber, for the first time since Thomas Jefferson was sworn in 104 years ago, and in the presence only of two houses of congress, other dignitaries and the few visitors who had secured places in the senate gallery. Here also he delivered his inaugural address, and the thousands who had waited outside in the plaza knee deep in slush caught only a glimpse of his face as with his wife at his side he started on his drive back to the White House.

On both March 4, 1801, and in 1805, Thomas Jefferson was sworn in in the senate. Presidents John Adams, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson took the oath of office in the house of representatives. All the other presidents have been installed in office as Mr. Taft had planned.

**Sherman Takes Oath.** The ceremonies of the inaugural formally were begun when Vice-President Fairbanks, in a farewell address which called out for him a spontaneous

tribute of applause and cheering, declared the Sixtieth congress at an end. Turning then to Mr. Sherman, who had been escorted to a place beside him, he administered to his successor the solemn oath of office and turned over to him the gavel of the senate. Previously a resolution of thanks to Mr. Fairbanks had been unanimously carried.

Mr. Sherman, in rapping the senate to order in special session of the Sixty-first congress, made a brief address, and then followed the swearing in of many new senators.

The scene was one of the most impressive of its kind ever witnessed in Washington. Outside the wind, charged with snow, was blowing almost a gale. Inside there was light, heat and warmth, but it was hard to enjoy them. All of the favored guests and the incoming president himself had in mind a picture of the hundreds who were standing outside in deep slush, ready and willing to endure almost anything if they might only witness the inauguration of the nation's president. It was that picture which led Mr. Taft upon his arrival at the capitol to make a futile protest against the holding of the exercises in the senate.

Only once during the day did the sun break through the clouds of gray. That was just as the nation's new chief executive entered the White House after the inauguration. Almost at the same moment Theodore Roosevelt, private citizen, was leaving the scene where he had ruled for seven years.

**Storm Paralyzes the Entire City.** The storm which paralyzed Washington and spoiled the holiday of 200,

000 people, took down every telegraph and telephone wire, practically stopped the train service and cut off the capital city as completely from the rest of the world as it was in the days of Andrew Jackson, when a man on horseback galloped away to carry the first news of the inauguration of a new president.

Though the storm raged with increasing intensity all night, the weather bureau issued several bulletins predicting positively that Thursday would be clear and cooler. On the contrary, there was absolutely no break until afternoon, when gradually the snow ceased. The authorities of the District of Columbia were entirely paralyzed by the severity of the long-continued blizzard. No attempt was made even to clean the half-frozen slush from the walks and steps about the capitol, and women in handsome gowns were forced to wade through the icy mixture half way to their knees in order to reach the senate lobby.

It was shortly after 11 o'clock that the senators—practically the whole membership being present—massed themselves in chairs to the left of the vice-president's desk; behind them close to the left wall of the chamber sat the governors of 15 states, who had come on to attend the inaugural.

**Governors Attract Attention.** Gov. Hadley of Missouri, smooth shaven and youthful, attracted much attention, and Gov. Hughes of New York was also greeted by many of his friends in the upper house. Gov. Denen, conspicuous for his fair hair, was escorted by Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau.

In the members' gallery immediately above, the Taft family and their friends occupied the front row of seats. Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati at one end. Next him sat Mrs. W. H. Taft, wearing a lavender gown and carrying a huge bunch of violets. Her children, Charles, Miss Helen in a blue frock, and little Robert came in order.

Mrs. Charles P. Taft, former Congresswoman Littauer of New York, and Mrs. Sherman, wife of the vice-president, filled up the first rank. Immediately behind sat the venerable aunt of the president, Miss Della C. Torrey, who, at the age of 82 was one of the most interested spectators. The storm had kept many women at home, and consequently the diplomatic gallery was only half filled.

President and Mrs. Taft were the centers of interest at the culminating feature of the memorable day—the inaugural ball in the Pension Building. The scene in the cavernous building, which had been transformed into a canopied court of ivory and white, was another of the brilliant pictures which are quadrantly painted here by the gathering of a vast and brilliant assemblage from every section of the country. With all the color and movement of a military spectacle, with the softening influence of delicately tinted gowns and the interest of a personnel seldom equaled at a social function, the inaugural ball holds a place unique in the history making of the day.

**Program Is Changed.** It was deemed dangerous, however, to force upon the venerable members of the supreme court, the senate and the diplomatic corps the jeopardy of long exposure to the elements, and the president-elect finally acquiesced in the change of program. Not since Andrew Jackson's second inauguration in 1833 had a president taken the oath in the senate. At his first inauguration Jackson had protested against an indoor ceremony when so many of his fellow-citizens were gathered outside the capitol. So, followed by all the distinguished company which had assembled in the hall of the senate, he proceeded to the portico on the east front and there took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address.

The parade was replete with interest. The 3,000 bluejackets from the recently returned Atlantic fleet shared honors among the military with the Cuban arm of pacification, just back from the southern island, and appearing today in all the paraphernalia of active service in the field.

The Philippine band, which arrived from Manila, was given the place of honor in the escort of President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft.

**Knew It Would Be Cold.** "I knew it would be a cold day when I was made president of the United States," exclaimed Mr. Taft. "And I knew there would be a blizzard clear up to the moment I went out of office," rejoined President Roosevelt.

Despite his unflinching good humor, Mr. Taft was deeply disappointed when, upon arriving at the capitol shortly after 11 o'clock, he found that the committee on arrangements had practically abandoned all hope of an outdoor ceremony. Mr. Taft said that he was anxious that the American people represented in the throngs which gathered every four years on the capitol plaza should have their usual share in viewing the inauguration.

**Porto Rico Congratulates.** San Juan, P. R.—Jose de Digo, speaker of the house of delegates, sent this telegram to President Taft:

"The house of delegates, in the name of the people of Porto Rico, present their congratulations to you and hope that your administration will be a prosperous one for the United States and for the liberties which the people of Porto Rico deserve, but which they do not enjoy. The insular and military authorities and civic bodies also congratulate you."

**Wealthy Farmer Murdered.** Des Moines, Iowa.—The body of T. J. Carraher, a wealthy farmer, missing since Tuesday, was found Thursday night in a ditch, a mile west of his house near Virginia. A deep wound on the top of his head and a bullet hole in the left side of his neck point to murder.

**Navy Yards to Be Closed.** Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Newberry has issued orders closing the navy yards at New Orleans and Pensacola.

**Suffrage Question to Be Submitted.** Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska house Thursday evening by the necessary three-fifths vote of 62 to 34, passed the Howard bill submitting a constitutional amendment permitting women to vote on all elections.

**Bishop Potter's Widow Dies.** New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Elizabeth Seriven Potter, widow of the late Bishop Henry C. Potter, died Thursday at her home here, after an illness extending over several days. She survived Bishop Potter only eight months.

**Parseval Aeroplane Completed.** Berlin, Germany.—Major Parseval has completed a new aeroplane which will be tested out shortly near Berlin. It is a monoplane driven by a motor and it is arranged to ascend from and descend to the surface of the water.

**Kansas City Stops Salome Dance.** Kansas City, Mo.—Gertrude Hoffman, the actress was enjoined by the circuit court here Thursday from presenting the Salome dance on the grounds that the dance is obnoxious to public morals.

## PRESIDENT TAFT'S STRONG ADDRESS

INAUGURAL DELIVERED BY NATION'S NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

### EXTRA SESSION IS PROMISED

Congress Will Meet March 15 to Take Up Tariff Revision—Adequate Army and Navy Urged—Panama Canal Heartily Approved—Southern Race Problem and Labor Legislation Discussed.

Washington, Mar. 4.—President Taft, having been sworn in as chief executive of the nation, delivered an inaugural address that was listened to with great interest. In part it was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declaration of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

**More Legislation Needed.** To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law has been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce laws, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

**Promises Extra Session.** A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

**Money Needed for Big Projects.** The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this can-

not be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

**For Army and Navy.** Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency in cooperation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness and the number of men to man them is insufficient. What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation.

### Asiatic Immigration.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, a duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the state to keep them is in states or cities, not within our control.

### Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital or of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke different views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency, have wisely extended their investigation in European banking and monetary methods. The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to

savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks.

### Panama Canal All Right.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

### South and the Negroes.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed now, and the tendency of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

### Laws for Labor's Benefit.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitrary law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees.

In conclusion the president discussed the question of the power of federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, reiterating forcibly his belief that to take away this power from the courts would result in the creation of a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy for the protection of business against illegal invasion.

### DIRT MAKES SAILORS DESERT.

"Fighting Bob" Discusses the Horrors of the Dry Dock.

With the ships crowded into the navy yards for repairs, the officers and men found their surroundings most uncomfortable. As many as possible were sent on leave, but the remaining ones had a hard time of it, says Rear Admiral Evans in Hampton's Broadway Magazine. Above all things, an American bluejacket likes a clean place to eat, a clean place to sleep and a chance to keep himself clean and smart; in other words, he loves a clean ship, and he is unhappy if he cannot have it. That these conditions should always prevail on a vessel of war goes without saying, but it is a fact, which none can deny, that they do not exist on a vessel under repair at a navy yard; the conditions are such as to render cleanliness and comfort impossible.

A ship goes to the navy yard to be repaired, and everything clean and neat, and the men happy and contented; then a gang of workmen in dirty overalls is rushed on board and trouble begins at once. Things are pulled to pieces here and there, dirt covers the decks, men are hustled about and in many cases driven from charge. The families and friends of the crew come on board in great numbers only to find themselves out of place, and this soon brings complaint and discontent. If it be winter, and this was the case with the Atlantic fleet, the suffering of the crew is great, not only from cold but because the decks cannot in many cases be scrubbed and the dirt accumulates until both the officers and men are ashamed of their ships, and well they may be. People sometimes wonder at the number of desertions in the navy. If they knew the conditions as I know them, I think the wonder would be that there are not more. The old hands, who have seen service and know what discipline means, have the happy faculty of making the best of what they know will be a short period of much discomfort and dirt, but the new ones who come to the ship for the first time naturally assume that this is the normal condition of ship life and many of them "jump" at the first opportunity. The wonder to me is that more of them do not desert.

### Prominent Woman Suffragist.

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett is the only woman who has ever been asked to address the University Debating society at Oxford. At the request of the students she took woman suffrage as her subject. At the end of her speech a resolution in favor of woman suffrage was put and lost by a majority of 16. There is a rumor that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will in the near future receive a similar invitation from Harvard. Those who pretend to be informed assert that Harvard's majority against woman suffrage would be many times greater than Oxford's.

### Many Bicyclists in Japan.

Japan makes 40,000 to 50,000 bicycles yearly and also imports 40,000, besides separate parts enough to make 50,000. The country now has 350,000 in use, mostly for business purposes. The demand for tires is 200 pairs daily, two-thirds of which are imported.